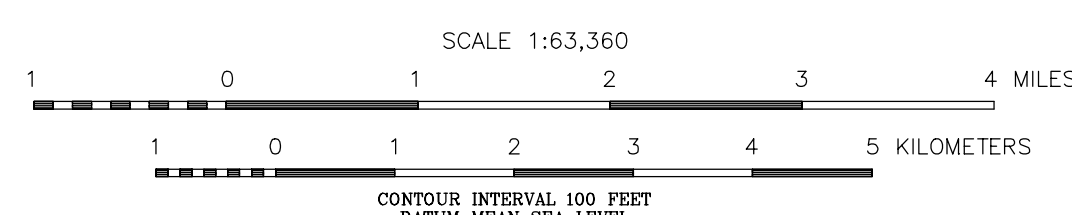


The geophysical data were acquired with a DIGHEM<sup>®</sup> Electromagnetic (EM) system, a Sinterex cesium CS2 magnetometer, and a Herz VLF system installed in an AS300B-1 Squirrel helicopter. In addition, the survey recorded data from a Loran C altimeter, GPS navigation system, 50/60 Hz and 100 Hz cameras. The surveys were performed at a mean terrain clearance of 200 feet along survey flight lines with a spacing of a quarter of a mile. The lines were flown perpendicular to the flight lines at intervals of approximately three miles.

A Sercel Regi-Time Differential Global Positioning System (RT-DGPS) was used for both navigation and flight path recovery. The helicopter position was derived every 0.5 seconds using both real-time and post-processing differential positioning to a relative accuracy of better than 10 m. Flight path accuracy was projected onto the Clarke 1866 (UTM) spheroid, 1927 North American datum using a Central Meridian (CM) of 166°, a north constant of 0 and an east constant of 500,000. Positional accuracy of the presented data is better than 10 m with respect to the UTM grid.

The DIGHEM<sup>®</sup> EM system measured inphase and quadrature components at five frequencies. Two vertical coaxial coil-pairs operated at 900 and 5000 Hz while three horizontal coplanar coil-pairs operated at 900, 7200 and 56,000 Hz. EM data were sampled at 0.1 second intervals. The EM system responds to bedrock conductors, conductive overburden, and cultural sources. Apparent resistivity is generated from the inphase and quadrature component of the coplanar 900 Hz using the pseudo-layer half space model. The data were interpolated onto a regular 100 m grid using a modified Akima (1970) technique.

Akima, H., 1970, A new method of interpolation and smooth curve fitting based on local procedures: *Journal of the Association of Computing Machinery*, v. 17, no. 4, p. 589-602.



A map of the Solomon Islands archipelago. The main island is labeled 'SOLOMON'. To its north are 'TELLER' and 'BINDELEBEN' islands. A specific region on the northern coast of the main island is designated as the 'NOME SURVEY AREA'. This area is divided into a grid of cells. The cells are labeled with letters 'D', 'C', and 'B' vertically, and numbers '3', '2', '1', and '6' horizontally. A small black arrow points to the cell labeled '1'.

The map has been compiled and drawn under contract between the State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveying and Stevens Exploration Management Corp. The map was produced by Fugro Airborne Surveys Corporation, the premier helicopter-borne geophysical survey company in the world. DGGS in 1994. Airborne geophysical data for areas 1 and 2 were acquired and processed in 1993 under contract between DGGS and WGM, Mining and Geological Consultants, Inc. The data for areas 1 and 2 were provided by Bering Straits Native Corporation. The subcontractor acquiring and processing the data was Digiscope, a subsidiary of Lockheed Martin. Location coordinates for all products from this survey are available from DGGS, 3354 College Road, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99709-3707.

